

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
 Daily, by mail, \$12.00; by express, \$13.50.
 Single copies, 5 cents.
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\$10.45/10.50 seller June. Meats were in good demand and steady, at 6c for shoulders, 8.75 for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10c/11c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freight was quite active and unchanged, at 45c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and easier, at 95c per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was active and stronger, closing at \$1.25 1/2 cash, \$1.23 seller June, and \$1.25 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was active, and 5c higher, closing at 65c 1/2 cash, and 66c seller June. Oats were quiet and 3/4c higher, closing at 45c 1/2 cash, and 46c seller June. Rye was nominally unchanged, at 58c. Steady was dull and nominal, at 96c/97c for No. 2. Hops were active and firmer, at \$4.25/4.50. Cattle were in fair demand at former rates. Sheep dull, and 25c/30c lower.

Speculation is again free to the probable action of President Grant in case the Senate Finance bill, in its present shape, is presented to him for approval. The balance of opinion is on the side of another veto message. It should be remembered, however, that the balance of opinion is not a good measure of the President's intentions. A common-sense view of the case is that the President has not marked out any irrevocable course of action in view of a contingency so remote as the one under consideration. The predictions of correspondents and reports of confidential interviews with that stereotyped myth, "a prominent Western Congressman," are about as unsubstantial fare as can be offered to anxious inquirers.

Western Union Telegraph stock has long been the foot-ball of speculators, and present indications are that it will soon be kicked up or down with more than ordinary animation. A report was current in New York yesterday to the effect that the Atlantic Telegraph Company has determined to obtain control of Western Union, and has already formed a pool of 15,000 shares. The design of this move, if it has been made, plainly is to cut off the new ocean telegraph company from communication with inland points on the American Continent. Such an attempt to prevent competition ought to be, and undoubtedly would, provoke litigation, and in the end it would very likely be defeated. In general, the rumors of the Street are not of such character that they merit attention, but this one is dignified by circumstances.

All England—the flower and the leaf of the people—has united to give the Czar of Russia a cordial reception. A breakfast-hall has been built solely for his benefit. He has been received at Windsor Castle. He has been given apartments in Buckingham Palace which command a view of the most beautiful scenery in the island. His sensibilities have been consulted by the removal of trophies of the Crimean War which stood in public places. No pains have been spared to make his visit honorable alike to himself and the British nation. All this we know; but the purveyor of European news has neglected to tell whether the infelicities of the Princess Marie's household have been removed, or whether the new Liberal "whip" gives forth an uncertain sound. The people's curiosity has been excited by allusions to these items of news; to bask in it now is cruel.

France, under the rule of the Assembly, is an uncertain country for the politician to reckon on in making their calculations. Its present Government is a lingering effort of Bonaparte's exploded Social Contract. To-morrow may become a Monarchy, and the next day an Anarchy. Recent advice are not reassuring. It is asserted that the Duke de Broglie will offer a bill in the Assembly for the establishment of an Upper House, and will make it a direct issue. President Thiers offered the same proposition, and was obliged to resign in consequence of its rejection. The pressing of it again means that the MacMahon administration is ready to bring on another crisis, and to stand or fall by the result. Of course the future by which the President holds will not be affected by the defeat of his Ministry. He will stand, where he has long been, on the edge of a precipice, over which he may go at any time.

Prof. F. W. F. of the Chicago Presbytery is published in full this morning. It is worthy of him, and it does ample justice to Prof. Patton. Possibly the latter gentleman may regret by this time that he did not take the precaution of insuring words with the formidable antagonist before venturing to meet him in a duel. There is a vein of pure humanity shining through the remarks of Prof. F. W. F., which will commend the speaker to the heartiest sympathies of nineteenth-century men. He is no monk of a Christian, so little of a pettifogger, so abounding in his love of the beautiful and good in every creature, so little skilled in the trickeries of theological disney, that, if he be not a good Presbyterian, the misfortune is not his but that of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. H. W. Farley, of Oswego, Ill., has invented a machine which he considers destined to solve the cheap-transportation problem. It consists, roughly speaking, of a grain elevator laid horizontally instead of perpendicularly, in which the belt runs on pulleys placed at its side instead of beneath. This the same side of the belt is always uppermost. If it proves a practical invention, a "Horizontal Elevator" will be laid between Chicago and New York. The belt will be made of wire cable, an inch and a half thick, running on iron or wooden pulleys four feet above the ground and sixteen feet apart. The cable will support steel plates, on which will be placed the "cars," with a carrying capacity of two bushels of grain each. Stationary engines, ten miles apart, will supply the motive power. Such a belt would move, it is calculated, about four miles an hour, and could carry 200,000 bushels of grain on each trip at a cost of not over 10 cents per bushel. Mr. Farley is a skilled mechanic. His plan has been endorsed by several well-known engineers.

On the third page of this paper—the first of the supplementary sheet—will be found a letter from Senator Carpenter to his constituents, in regard to the Wisconsin Railroad law. The Senator holds that the Legislature has ample powers to alter, amend, or totally repeal the charters of railroad corporations. It may give them enlarged privileges, or restrict or amend those they already possess. Mr. Carpenter controverts the assumption of Messrs. Curtis and Ervay, that railroads are private estates, and, quiescently from judicial decisions in support of the contrary view, that the roads are public domain and highways for the use of the people. The opinion of so eminent a lawyer as Senator Carpenter is deserving of serious consideration. It may be true that his sympathies have warped his judgment; but a candid view of the situation may reasonably be expected.

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pected from him as from Messrs. Curtis and Ervay, who were retained by the railroad companies. One point is not satisfactory established by him, viz: the moral right of any Government to seize the property of one class of men for the benefit of another class.

At last the authorities in Washington have taken sides in the Arkansas war. The President issued a proclamation yesterday, in which he created the facts in the case, recognized Baxter as Governor, stated the constitutional obligations resting upon himself, and ordered the dispersion of turbulent and disorderly persons in Arkansas—meaning the Brooks militia—within ten days. The proclamation is based upon an opinion rendered by Atty.-Gen. Williams, which is in several respects a remarkable deliverance. It affirms that the decision of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, under color of which Baxter was driven from the State House, was procured by collusion between Brooks, the Judges of the Courts, and the pretended defendant in the suit, and that the proceeding was only taken for the purpose of making up a case on which to ask Federal intervention. Another point of interest in connection with the opinion is the entire absence of argument from any of the events which have transpired in Arkansas since the decision of the Lower Court was carried into effect. The meeting of the Legislature and the second decision of the Supreme Court apparently had no weight at all with Atty.-Gen. Williams. If, then, the proclamation of President Grant is deduced from the advice of his confidential law-officer, it might have been issued when the Arkansas insurance first broke out. We believe that he ought to have done at that time what he has just done; but it would be ungracious to withhold from him the credit of having reached a correct conclusion in a tortuous and roundabout way.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Sherman voted against his own finance bill after it had been amended by the late inflation party in the Senate, we are persuaded that its passage, even in its present rugged and mutilated shape, would result in an improvement of the public credit, and in the gradual elevation of the greenback currency to the level of a 4 1/2 per cent gold bond. Such a bond is now worth about 95 cents in coin. Any measure which looks to the conversion of our irredeemable paper into a gold-bearing bond of higher value than the greenback itself, must raise the currency to the value of the bond whenever the time comes for effecting the conversion. The time fixed in the bill as amended is the 1st of January, 1875. This is nearly four years off; nevertheless it is a step toward specie payment, and therefore must tend to improve the public credit—to lift up all classes of public obligations, including the 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the greenbacks are ultimately convertible. These bonds would go as high as 97 before the 1st of January, 1875, if a mischievous amendment had not been adopted limiting the time they have to run to ten years. Nevertheless they will go above 95, and if we ever get within 5 per cent of full specie payment the public will demand that the remaining step shall be taken. The provision of the bill which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to release the greenbacks which shall have been sent in for conversion into bonds, will defeat itself, to a great extent, because the greenbacks cannot be kept out. They will flow back for conversion into bonds whenever the volume outstanding is such as to depress their value below that of the bond into which they are convertible. The most objectionable feature of the bill is that which authorizes the Secretary to pay out these greenbacks for the current expenses of the Government. There will be an accumulation of currency in the Treasury when the process of conversion begins, and if it can be paid out for current expenses, like money collected by taxes, the temptation to make extravagant appropriations will be ever present before Congress, and the appetites of the lobby will be whetted in proportion to the amount of the accumulation. The greenbacks received in exchange for the 4 1/2 per cent bonds should not be again paid out of the Treasury, but, if paid out at all, it should be only for the purchase of other obligations of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest. The current expenses of the Government should be paid by taxation, and not by borrowing money at 4 1/2 per cent interest.

The amendment which seems to have been most offensive to the original friends of the bill is that which reduces the percentage of greenbacks retired, as new National Bank notes are issued, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. As the bill now reads, free banking is authorized, and whenever a new bank is established and takes out \$100,000 of circulation, \$25,000 of greenbacks shall be retired and cancelled. Holding, as we do, the opinion that very little new bank currency will be called for in any event, and that as much will be surrendered and retired by existing banks in the large cities as will be called for by the smaller towns for some time to come, we fail to perceive the dangers lurking in the amendment. In our view, the retirement and cancellation of any greenbacks whenever a new bank is established is a step toward specie payment. The retirement of 50 per cent would be a greater step than the retirement of 25 per cent is a step in the same direction. If the inflationists fancy that they have gained anything by the bill, they are vastly mistaken. They know as little of the real effect of the measure they have voted for as they did of the one which the President vetoed. The bill even as amended is a surrender of all their claims and pretensions. If the President vetoes it, as it is rumored he will, he must do so for some other reason than his character as a measure of inflation.

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER. The Society of the Army of the Potomac, at its recent session in Harrisburg, Pa., unanimously adopted a memorial to the President and Congress asking for a new trial for Gen. Fitz-John Porter, not as a favor but as a right, as something due not only to him but to the whole Army of the Potomac. At his first trial, he was charged with having caused or allowed "treasonable disaffection" among the soldiers of that army, so that they refused to fight, and it was claimed that such refusal lost us the second battle of Manassas. His conviction implied the belief of the court-martial that these charges might be true. The honor, not only of the Fifth Corps but of the whole Army of the Potomac, is thus bound up with that of Gen. Porter. They, as well as he, demand justice from the nation for which they fought. For eleven years the old Fifth Corps commander has pleaded for a rehearing. Eleven years of disgrace that may be undeserved, or dishonor that may be unmerited. The country has no right to refuse the bare justice of a new trial. Its cost and its trouble would be nominal. Its result, if it freed a gallant General and a gallant army from unjust suspicion, would be great.

Fitz-John Porter was accused of two substantial offenses, first, that he disobeyed Gen. Pope's order to march at 1 a. m., Aug. 28, 1862; and, second, that he disobeyed Pope's order to attack Stonewall Jackson's flank—an order that was sent Aug. 29, at 4:30 p. m. In the first case, it was made optional with him to execute the command. He gave his worn-out men two hours' extra rest, and then reached the rendezvous at the appointed time. Gen. Porter's explanation of this matter has always been regarded as fully satisfactory. The "four-thirty order," as it is called, was not received until half-past 8, too late to make an attack. Moreover, the opposing forces were not simply Jackson's corps, but Lee's whole army. If Porter had attacked, the Federal force would have been annihilated. The fact that Lee's army was in the line was pleaded by Porter and denied by Pope. The decision hinged on that point. The Court believed Porter and cashiered Pope. The latter now offers the testimony that was withheld at that time—the statements of Gen. Lee, Longstreet, Early, Wilcox, and Hood—to prove his plan. This is a strong case. It would secure a new trial for a thief. Much more

should it do so for a soldier whose fame, in this case, involves that of an army. Let justice be done.

FOREST CULTURE.

The subject of forest culture is one which has received as yet but little attention in this country. It is true that from time to time of late years sensational statements of the rapid destruction of our pine forests have been made, and sage predictions of the not far distant time when the pine tree would become extinct and lumbering become a lost art. But, with regard to the establishment and care of plantations of woods, little has been done. In foreign countries, for many years—in some for centuries—the preservation of the forests and the planting of trees upon the waste lands, and other broken and worthless lands, has been a matter of government control. It is to the results so reached and the information thus placed at our disposal that we must now turn as the necessity of the measure becomes more apparent to us.

The Committee on the Public Lands in the House, acting upon a memorial laid before them by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, have prepared a bill and presented a report in which the matter is fully discussed, and the appointment of a Commissioner of Forestry under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior recommended. Not to go fully into the statistics of the report, we may present a few tables which will be of interest.

A careful estimate of the percentage of woodlands in the following countries is:

Per cent. Per cent.
 Norway 60 United States 25
 Sweden 50 Belgium 35
 Russia, in Europe 40 France 30
 Germany 30 Prussia 25
 Austria 20 Denmark 15
 Holland 10 Great Britain 5
 Spain 5 Portugal 5
 In the United States and Territories, the Southern States come first, with amounts ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. The Eastern, Middle, and Northwestern States from 20 to 40 per cent, and the Western and Prairie States from 5 to 20 per cent. Illinois is placed at 19, Wisconsin at 20, and Iowa at 16 per cent; while Nevada, Arizona, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming are comparatively treeless. This table is necessarily an approximation, as much land is owned by non-residents, and large tracts of unimproved land afford but uncertain data.

Of pine, the estimate is as follows:

Per cent. Per cent.
 Maine 1,000,000,000
 New York 900,000,000
 Pennsylvania 1,000,000,000
 Michigan 800,000,000
 Minnesota 18,000,000,000
 Wisconsin 16,000,000,000
 West Virginia 1,000,000,000
 Virginia (yellow pine) 150,000,000
 North Carolina 1,700,000,000
 Georgia 1,500,000,000
 Total in States east of Rocky Mts. 105,440,000,000
 Dominion forests 78,000,000,000
 Total east of Rocky Mountains 183,440,000,000
 West of Rocky Mountains 70,000,000,000
 Total United States and Canada 253,440,000,000

The problem of the destruction of the pine forests is one which may, and doubtless will, reach a solution in the substitution of other materials—stone and iron—for many of the purposes for which pine is now used. For fuel, coal is gradually becoming a substitute for wood, and with increased facilities for transportation its consumption will increase. In the matter of fences, the use of wire and the enactment of proper laws will furnish a remedy. But there are some points involved in the destruction of forests of even greater interest than these, which demand careful consideration. Among them are the importance of maintaining a sufficiency of woodland to keep up the supply of water in streams, for protection against winds, and as affecting the climatic and sanitary condition of the country.

The report plainly shows the ill-effects of the destruction of timber to prepare the soil for some agricultural cultivation, and the benefits derived from planting trees, whereby tracts formerly deemed valueless and often unhealthily have been rendered valuable and available for the use of man. For the careful examination of these subjects and the devising of proper means to regulate them, patient and careful investigations are necessary. For the present, perhaps, the establishment of elaborate schools of forestry, as in other countries, would be unnecessary; although it may be questioned if accurate and thorough knowledge of this kind can be too widely spread. But it will be wise for the people of this country to take up the subject in time. A tree is not the growth of a day, and, even though it be growing while we are sleeping, "the hand that plants the acorn will never out the full-grown oak that springs from its germ." There is nothing that is "fast" about tree-growing. There are no rapid gains to be looked for. The forests that we plant to-day may not see ready for the axe. But we owe a duty in this matter to those who come after us, and any one who has seen—as in some wild mountain parts of Scotland or Germany—side by side with some newly-planted wood of rocky ground the dense, black, silent wood of spruces, the growth of another generation's care and forethought, will appreciate the impulse which prompted men to plant trees for their posterity to use and enjoy.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH SOUTH AT LOUISVILLE, upon the question of music in church, are amusing, to say the least. The original resolution requested the Bishops in their pastoral address to call attention to, and express their decided disapprobation of, opera music. "Now so common in churches, which so nearly drowns the effect of the singing." We are not exactly clear what this means, unless it be that the organs South have a habit of interfering with congregational singing by loud and discord accompaniments, and startling developments of fortissimo, which are not of the approved Sternhold and Hopkins pattern. If it does not mean this, we give up the conundrum. If it does, we cannot see the difference between praising God in long metre, and with the same notes disposed in triplets, and trills, and runs. Dr. Peterson was opposed to the practice because it cools the ardor. When it comes to this, no one will accuse the colored Methodist brethren of being cold in their ardor, and yet their music is quite operatic, in the sense used by the Conference.

Henry Ward Beecher has been defining himself upon the temperance question in response to letters which have been written to him. In his answer to one of these, he takes the ground that total abstinence is the rational and safe remedy for intemperance. It is in favor of all measures for the prevention and suppression of traffic in alcoholic drinks, which experience has shown to be feasible; at the same time, he is opposed to bigotry, or violence, or paroxysm feeling in behalf of temperance. He holds that preventive laws are right in principle, but while, as at present, the tone of public sentiment is so low, that stringent legislation would be worse than useless. Another correspondent asks the question, "Was not the wine made by Christ and wine, and hence fermented?" and the answer is, "It was not the wine made by Christ, but the wine made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power could make a wine colt in a minute. To this Mr. Beecher replies: "But, as a matter of fact, the wine made by man is not fermented, but is made by man, and hence fermented." It would be absurd to say that Christ made fermented wine, as to say that any power

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